10 seers, 16 seers and so on. These multiples were *not* manufactured by Government and sold. A standard *kolaga* for the State might be fixed or Government might make standard *kolagas* according to local requirements and usages. The standard seers and *kolagas* should be brought into use compulsorily in all parts of the State. To avoid manipulation of measures either bell-metal might be used or some effective remedy might be found. The present arrangements for the supply of measures were quite inadequate.

Reply of Government.—The subject will be thoroughly investigated in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce and other authorities concerned and final orders passed on all the points raised before the next meeting.

SUBJECT No. 116.

Weights and Measures.

Mr. Ramaiya, Malur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Shekdars, Sanitary Inspectors, Patels and Shanbhogs who mostly go round villages may be empowered to test the weights and measures, as the old sets are still being used.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

EDUCATION.

(*Nos. 117—153.*)

SUBJECT No. 117.

Policy of Government *re*: primary education.

Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnayya, M. C. Ranga Iyengar, A. Anniah Pandit and Rev. H. Gulliford, Mysore City Municipal Council.

Summary of discussion.—With regard to primary education in the State, the members may be informed whether this education will be compulsory and free or compulsory but self-supporting.

Rev. H. Gulliford stated that an order was issued in 1908 declaring Elementary Education free. But now under the system of grant-in-aid schools newly sanctioned fees could be levied. Education had been declared compulsory and the levying of fees was inconsistent with the principle of compulsory education.

Many of the members were of opinion that if fees were levied even well-to-do parents would not send their children to schools. It was also pointed out that elementary education was free in Government schools while fees were levied in grant-in-aid schools. This placed the latter at a great disadvantage.

Some of the members suggested the levy of an education cess but the general sense of the meeting was opposed to this.

The Inspector-General of Education explained that the payment of fees was entirely voluntary and it was intended to levy fees only from the children of well-to-do parents. The extension of elementary education would be greatly retarded if those who could afford to pay evaded payment.

The members seemed to agree that some revision of the rules would be necessary and that there would be no objection to allow the levy of fees in the case of children of well-to-do parents.

Reply of Government.—The question will be thoroughly investigated and a definite statement of policy recorded.

SUBJECT No. 118.

Primary education.

Mr. M. Basaviah, Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore.

Summary of discussion.—The management of primary education may be entrusted to District Boards and Municipalities within their respective local limits. In villages, Village Committees may be appointed to superintend the proper working of primary schools.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 119.

Elementary education.

Mr. M. Basaviah, Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The distinction between Government elementary schools and Grant-in-aid elementary schools may be abolished and a uniformity of management maintained, and

(*b*) Elementary education may be made free throughout the State, and thus the working of Regulation No. V. of 1913, facilitated.

Reply of Government.—*Vide* reply to Subject No. 117.

SUBJECT No. 120.

Funds for the Elementary Education.

Mr. M. Basaviah, Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The District Boards and Municipalities may be financed from the Provincial Funds sufficiently for the proper equipment and management of primary schools; and

(2) the District Boards and Municipal Councils may be empowered to raise an elementary education cess within any specified area of their local limits, when in the opinion of Government and the District Board or the Municipal Council concerned, the levy of such cess is found necessary.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 121.

Educational text books.

(1) (*a*) Messrs. Sitaramiah, Shimoga Municipality, and B. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Anekal taluk.
(*b*) Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao and V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk.
(2) (*a*) Mr. A. Rama Rao, Nanjangud Municipality.
(*b*) Mr. S. Sitharamiah, Shimoga Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—1. (*a*) Educational text books are changed almost every year, if not every six months and even three months in the lower classes, and there is no uniformity of such books in all the schools nor is there any particular portion or passage fixed to be finished in each class. This system causes much inconvenience to students and places them under a great disadvantage particularly when they have to change schools. A rule may be issued that the books and the passages prescribed for each class should be uniform in all the schools and that the same, when once prescribed, should be allowed to continue for at least three years at a time.

(*b*) Educational text books in Anglo-Vernacular schools may not be changed for at least 4 or 5 years.

(*c*) Books which are not ready for sale in the school book depot may not be prescribed as text books.